ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT *2000/01*

FISHERIES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Ministry of Agriculture
Food and Fisheries

In March 2000, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of Fisheries were brought together under the responsibility of one minister, as the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. The two organizations remained administratively separate during the fiscal year covered by this annual performance report, so it covers the 2000/01 priorities and activities for Fisheries only. Agriculture and Food's annual performance report is published separately.

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June 2001

The Honourable Garde B. Gardom
Lieutenant-Governor
Province of British Columbia

May it please your Honour,

I respectfully submit the Fisheries annual performance report for the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of the Province of British Columbia for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001.

Sincerely,

John van Dongen

The Honourable John van Dongen
Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

June 2001

The Honourable John van Dongen
Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the annual performance report for Fisheries for the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001.

M M Arthur

Margaret Arthur
Deputy Minister
Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

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The fish resource and the fisheries that it sustains are a dynamic and significant component of life in British Columbia, affecting communities and rural areas throughout the province.

The dependence of communities on a few commercially harvested species is evolving to include a broader base of species and activities, including aquaculture, sport fishing and value-added processing. All contribute to a vibrant, self-sufficient and sustainable industry in coastal and rural communities.

Fisheries is leading an integrated government/industry approach to policy development and program design, to ensure that operational decisions produce the intended advantageous results. Fisheries' strategy is based on two key priorities: industry development and diversification, and resource management. The agency ensures that the fisheries and aquaculture sectors benefit from the efficient allocation of ministry and other resources. Fisheries' work is defined in the following goals:

- conservation of native fish populations and their habitats,
- developed and diversified commercial, aquaculture, seafood processing and recreational fisheries,
- prosperous communities in rural areas supported by the commercial, aquaculture, seafood processing and recreational fisheries, and
- sound and informed fisheries management decisions.

There are significant challenges and opportunities for industry development and diversification, and for resource management. Despite the focus on declining wild salmon harvests in the late 1990s, the industry has diversified from 24 seafood products in 1980, to more than 80 today. Aquaculture, sport fishing, and value-added processing are also key contributors to a diversified industry. This variety builds resiliency and stability in a cyclical industry. And increased knowledge about fish and their habitat provides guidance for conservation management and sustainable fisheries.

Vision

Fisheries' vision is healthy and diverse fish populations, productive fish habitats, and sustainable fisheries.

Mission

To build and sustain diverse and healthy fish populations and a diversified and sustainable fishery for the benefit of all British Columbians.

Operating Principles

To achieve its mission and accomplish its strategic priorities in the management of fish, fish habitat and the fisheries, Fisheries is committed to the following operating principles:

Conservation: Ensuring the conservation of native fish and their habitat, including wetlands and riparian areas, and ultimately, the conservation and maintenance of genetic and ecosystem biodiversity.

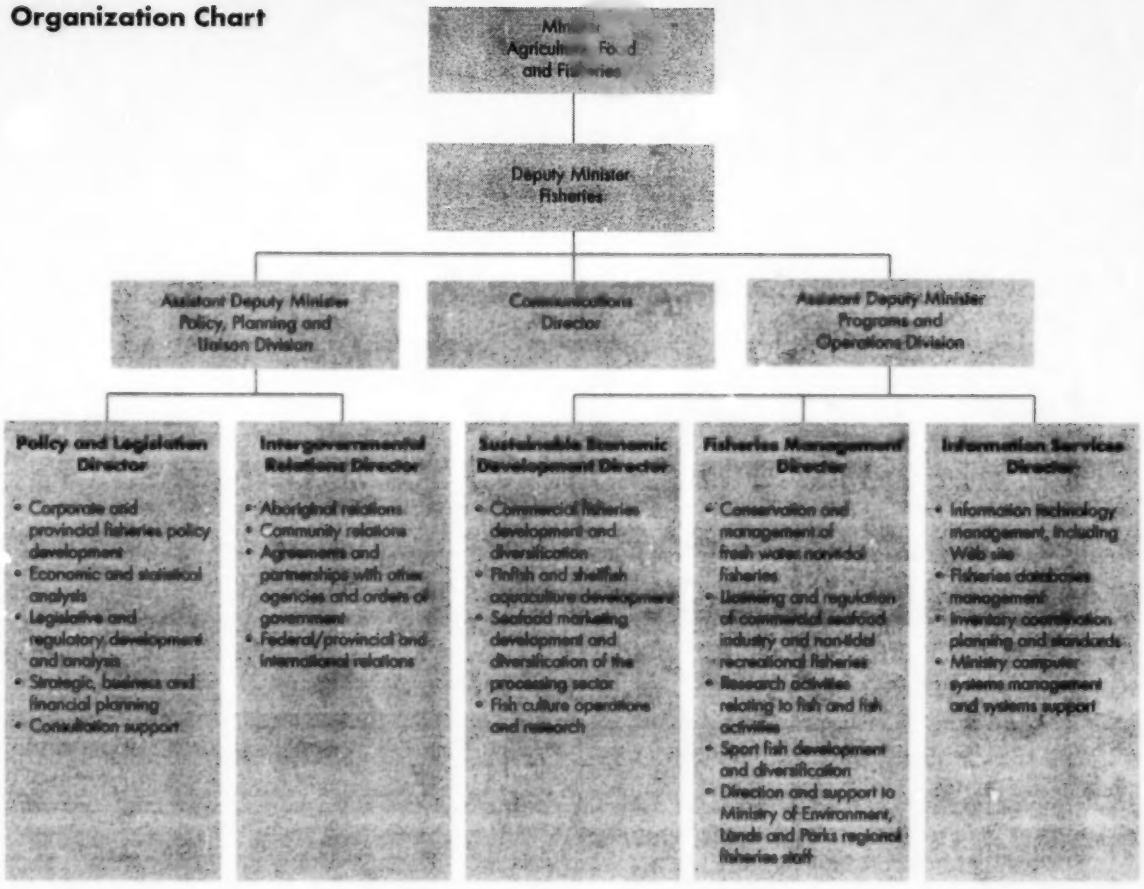
Precautionary approach: Applying the precautionary approach to the conservation, management and use of aquatic resources to protect fish and the aquatic environment.

Sustainable use: Ensuring the sustainable use of fish species to meet the needs of present and future generations.

First Nations rights: Recognizing and respecting the aboriginal and treaty rights of First Nations.

Capacity-building: Providing the mechanisms to ensure sustainable self-sufficient communities in rural areas.

Organization Chart


Minister Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Deputy Minister Fisheries
Assistant Deputy Minister Policy, Planning and Liaison Division
Communications Director
Assistant Deputy Minister Programs and Operations Division
Policy and Legislation Director
• Corporate and provincial fisheries policy development
• Economic and statistical analysis
• Legislative and regulatory development and analysis
• Strategic, business and financial planning
• Consultation support
Intergovernmental Relations Director
• Aboriginal relations
• Community relations
• Agreements and partnerships with other agencies and orders of government
• Federal/provincial and international relations
Sustainable Economic Development Director
• Commercial fisheries development and diversification
• Finfish and shellfish aquaculture development
• Seafood marketing development and diversification of the processing sector
• Fish culture operations and research
Fisheries Management Director
• Conservation and management of fresh water non-tidal fisheries
• Licensing and regulation of commercial seafood industry and non-tidal recreational fisheries
• Research activities relating to fish and fish activities
• Sport fish development and diversification
• Direction and support to Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks regional fisheries staff
Information Services Director
• Information technology management, including Web site
• Fisheries databases management
• Inventory coordination, planning and standards
• Ministry computer systems management and systems support

PROFILE/OVERVIEW OF THE INDUSTRY

British Columbia's fisheries and aquaculture sector is one of its major primary industries, after forestry, mining and agriculture. Traditionally one of the cornerstones of the B.C. economy, this sector is an important economic contributor in coastal areas and communities.

The fisheries sector has four principal components: wild harvest, seafood processing, sport fishing - both inland and tidal - and aquaculture. In 1999, the sector contributed more than $1.7 billion in revenues to the provincial economy.

The largest component within the fisheries and aquaculture sector is sport fishing, with a gross domestic product (GDP) value of $214 million in 1999. Adding fish processing ($101 million), the commercial fishery ($119 million), and aquaculture ($94 million) contributed a total of $528 million to the provincial GDP. Much of the economic activity within the fisheries sector as a whole takes place in rural communities. The inland sport fishing component is spread throughout the rural interior; the rest of the activity takes place in rural communities up and down the coast.

A large portion of the output from the processing and aquaculture sectors is exported. In 2000, seafood was the province's number one food export, with a value of more than $900 million. This represents an increase of 6 per cent from 1999. In 2000, that generated a total trade surplus of $627 million for fish and seafood products. The wholesale value of B.C. seafood production has remained relatively stable for the past few years, at around $1 billion annually. Another source of international revenue is expenditures in B.C. by non-Canadian anglers.

An estimated 15,000 people were employed in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2000. (It is difficult to provide accurate estimates of the numbers of people employed in the sector because of the seasonal nature of some of the work, the difficulty in measuring this type of employment, and the significant employment losses associated with salmon conservation measures.)

Table1: B.C. Fisheries and Aquaculture

Sector	Revenues ($millions)	Contribution to B.C.'s GDP ($millions)	Employment (no. of jobs)	Licences number
Commercial fisheries	**$310.7**	**$118.7**	**4,600**	**3,436 vessels**
Salmon aquaculture	292.2	90.2	(approx.) 800	121 sites
Shellfish aquaculture	10.0	4.0	(approx.) 800	417 sites
Freshwater aquaculture	0.5	0.2	(approx.) 200	129 sites
Aquaculture	**302.7**	**94.4**	**1,800**	**667 sites**
Fish processing	**468.9**	**101.3**	**2,200**	**190 plants**
Saltwater sport fishing	341.9	109.7	3,200	267,791 anglers
Freshwater sport fishing	324.1	104.6	3,200	370,992 anglers
Sport fishing	**666.0**	**214.4**	**6,400**	**638,783 anglers**
TOTALS	**$1,748.4**	**$528.7**	**15,000**	–

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Overview

The fisheries resources in British Columbia faced considerable challenges throughout 2000/01 from climate change, habitat degradation and loss, and harvesting pressures that demanded management attention. At the same time, fisheries continued to evolve toward a broader range of species and seafood products, and to respond to changing global markets and new technologies.

Fisheries plays a leadership role – in partnership with industry, communities and stakeholders – in fostering viable, sustainable, self-sufficient fisheries that will provide certainty and stability for individuals and communities that rely on fisheries. There are four major challenges:

- Prices and demand are dictated by global markets.
- Competition with other world suppliers is considerable and matching the development of seafood products with consumer preferences can be difficult.
- There are more severe fluctuations in species cycles, and in the presence of species because of environmental changes (e.g., climate and habitat changes) and international harvest agreements.
- Better public understanding and awareness of environmental and conservation issues are leading to lifestyle changes and shifts in purchasing behaviour.

Fisheries

- Overall, B.C.'s commercial seafood industry in 2000 was down 2 per cent from 1999, although it has remained near the $1 billion average over recent years.
- Despite continued conservation concerns for many salmon stocks in 2000, returns were better than expected, resulting in slightly increased harvests in some areas. On the north coast, there were significant harvests from strong Nass and Skeena River sockeye runs. In the south, larger-than-forecast runs of Fraser River sockeye resulted in harvests for all sectors (i.e., First Nations, recreational, and all of the commercial gear types). Conservation concerns continued, particularly for Upper Skeena and Thompson River coho and some Vancouver Island coho stocks, as well as for west coast Vancouver Island chinook stocks. This resulted in reduced opportunities and harvests for all sectors. However, an abundance of hatchery coho was targeted by some selective mark recreational fisheries. In anticipation of another very poor year for salmon harvest, the federal government announced a voluntary salmon licence fee waiver for 2000. Overall, due to improved opportunities, increased harvests and reasonable fish prices, the salmon season was better than originally forecast and significantly better than the 1999 season. However, the overall wild salmon harvest was low, relative to historic levels.
- One of the most abundant species on the coast, Pacific hake, atypically remained in deep waters off the continental shelf during 2000, and B.C. vessels lacked the gear to harvest them.

As a result, harvests by the fleet supplying the onshore processors were down significantly. Instead of processing some 50,000 tonnes onshore, as anticipated, only 5,500 tonnes were caught – a disaster for the Ucluelet and Port Alberni plants that depend on the hake harvest. It is estimated that $40 million was lost in expected value of hake products, and 500 jobs disappeared with plant closures.

- Herring and halibut harvests were comparable to previous years. Herring catches remained constant, as the sector continued to produce high-quality products. Decreased halibut landings were offset by higher prices.

- In 2000, groundfish tonnage and value dropped dramatically, as the hake harvests collapsed. However, other groundfish harvests showed an increase in tonnage and value, as fishers became more adept at managing quotas to maximize value and quality.

- Wild shellfish harvests fluctuated among species, but the overall catch remained relatively unchanged, and the value continued to increase.

- The Marine Stewardship Council provided certification to Alaskan-caught salmon, which offers a competitive advantage over Canadian product in the United Kingdom market. Industry led an effort to secure similar certification for B.C. salmon products.

- In September, the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) launched an independent public review of improved decision-making in the Pacific salmon fishery, with a discussion paper and public meetings.

- The DFO also began public consultation on its draft Wild Salmon Policy. (Provincial scientists have been developing a Steelhead Conservation Policy, which is similar in basic concept the Wild Salmon Policy.)

Sport Fisheries

- Juvenile white sturgeon raised in a provincial hatchery were released into the U.S. portion of the Kootenay River in 2000/01 as part of an endangered species recovery program.

- B.C. continued to work with the federal government on the proposed federal Species at Risk Act.

- The first-ever Family Fishing Weekend was launched in the summer of 2000, giving residents an opportunity to try freshwater sport fishing over a three-day weekend without having to purchase a basic licence. The aim was to make it easy for people to try sport fishing with family and friends.

- B.C. also began developing a strategy for the future of the freshwater sport fishery.

- Fisheries, through its research at Keogh River under Forest Renewal BC s Watershed Restoration Program, has developed rehabilitation techniques for streams in logged watersheds. The techniques – which have proven successful in increasing salmonid fry and smolt production, particularly for coho and steelhead – have attracted widespread international attention.

Aquaculture

- Implementation of the Salmon Aquaculture Policy Framework, which was endorsed by the provincial government in 1999, included the formation during 2000/01 of the Salmon Aquaculture Implementation Advisory Committee.

- Unexpected summer escapes from salmon farms prompted a full-scale provincial investigation and new regulations and standards, which were announced in August 2000.

- Farmed salmon was the largest component, by value, of the seafood sector (i.e., commercial fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing) in 2000, accounting for almost one-third of total value. The outlook for shellfish and finfish aquaculture is positive: moderate increases are expected for shellfish production because of expansions in the size and number of sites, and farmed salmon production remains stable. For both sectors, the successful introduction of technology and value-added products is expected to increase prices and revenues (see Table 1).

Processing/Value-added/Fisheries Development and Diversification Program

- The European market for B.C. non-traditional species and products has grown faster than expected, including the demand for value-added hake products in the Eastern European markets. At the same time, the recovery of the Asian seafood market has been slower than expected. The U.S. market for B.C. seafood products remains strong.

- The development of selective fishing methods and technologies to address conservation concerns, and to facilitate more responsible fisheries management (i.e., to reduce bycatch of non-target species), also led to enhanced opportunities for other, more abundant species. For example, significantly more turbot (arrowtooth flounder) was harvested and processed on the B.C. coast this year.

- The B.C. seafood industry's response to improved training and technology transfer under the Fisheries Development and Diversification Program was better than expected. More companies recognized that improved handling and value-added processing were making a difference, particularly with new products.

Inland Sport Fish Development Initiative

The 23,000 small lakes in British Columbia are host to a large proportion of freshwater fishing activity – the 1,100 hatchery-stocked lakes alone account for half of all angling. The Inland Fisheries Development Initiative enhances this activity and benefits many rural economies.

The initiative, which was originally focused in the Thompson-Okanagan and Cariboo-Chilcotin regions, has four main objectives:

- to assess and improve existing fisheries,
- to create new freshwater fishing opportunities,
- to develop and diversify sport fishing businesses, and
- to improve public education and awareness about sport fishing.

In the first year of the initiative, Fisheries made significant progress on these objectives, as follows:

- To assess and improve existing fisheries, Fisheries:
  - assessed fish survival, growth and condition on 42 small lakes, and
  - completed creel surveys of 55 lakes (as well as boat counts on 332 lakes) to determine angler effort, satisfaction and preferences.
- To create new freshwater fishing opportunities, Fisheries:
  - began developing a stocking policy to protect biodiversity,
  - created seven new "urban" fisheries, and
  - held B.C.'s first Family Fishing Weekend.
- To develop and diversify sport fishing businesses, Fisheries:
  - completed freshwater fishing demand analyses, and
  - promoted freshwater fishing at major trade shows.
- To improve public education and awareness about sport fishing, the agency provided geographic, biological and demographic information about small-lakes fisheries, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Web site.

Salmon Aquaculture Policy Framework Implementation

On October 18, 1999, the provincial government accepted the recommendations of the Environmental Assessment Office and created the new Salmon Aquaculture Policy Framework. Its five key pillars are:

- escape prevention,
- performance-based waste standards,
- salmon farm siting,
- fish health, and
- piloting new technology.

Implementing the framework is a cooperative effort among various government organizations, communities and stakeholder groups:

- The Fish Farm Review Committee, which includes representatives from several B.C. ministries and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), provides advice about farm relocation.
- The Salmon Aquaculture Implementation Advisory Committee provides input from First Nations, environmental groups, local governments, and commercial fisher representatives.
- There will be direct consultation with communities and First Nations on site-specific decisions.

Progress this year on implementing the framework included:

- appointing the Salmon Aquaculture Implementation Advisory Committee,

- implementing new farm waste management monitoring requirements,
- developing *Fish Health Management Plan Guidelines*,
- developing amendments to the Aquaculture Regulation requiring farms to submit escape prevention and response plans that meet new Standards of Practice,
- enhancing enforcement capability, to ensure compliance with new environmental standards,
- relocating five poorly sited farms, with another six in process, and
- selecting six closed-containment and other "green" technology pilot projects.

Shellfish Development Initiative

This initiative will double the area under shellfish cultivation, from 2,115 hectares to 4,230 hectares, over 10 years. This is expected to increase production value from $13 million to $100 million.

Two main strategies underpin this initiative: accepting applications for the expansion of existing shellfish farms, and making Crown land available for new tenures. A joint Fisheries/BC Assets and Lands Corporation Shellfish Unit was established in Nanaimo during 2000/01 to allocate new Crown land tenures and issue provincial aquaculture licences.

Shellfish steering committees were established in communities that expressed interest in the initiative. The committees:

- identify suitable areas for shellfish aquaculture,
- determine acceptable rates of development,
- create community criteria for reviewing applications, and
- advise on preferences when there are competing applications.

First Nations engaged in the initiative process signed Memoranda of Understanding that set aside areas for shellfish aquaculture. The agreements define the size, location and timing for applications to convert these map reserves into shellfish tenures.

To date, federal agencies have approved approximately half of the applications for tenure expansions, and the Powell River, Barkley Sound, Nootka/Kyuquot, Clayoquot and Quatsino steering committees have completed their work. Applications for new tenures have been received for Powell River, Barkley Sound, and Quatsino. Clayoquot and Nootka/Kyuquot will soon be open for applications. With approved rates of additional development, the potential area of new shellfish tenures totals some 940 hectares.

Fisheries Web Site

The agency launched a Web site during 2000/01 that provides information about Fisheries function and initiatives, water-body-specific regulations, stocks and inventory. It also invites public input on major initiatives.

Seafood Development and Diversification

In cooperation with industry and the DFO, Fisheries participated this year in initiatives to:

- develop new species and markets,
- encourage secondary value-added processing, and
- improve the competitive position of the sector through food safety and trade tariff issues.

Programs to support skills development and new technologies also contributed to sector diversification.

Value-added processing of groundfish and shellfish species has grown from 9 per cent to 22 per cent of total wholesale value over the last 10 years. Secondary processing of wild salmon products has dropped 15 per cent of the total wholesale value, but is expected to increase with the improvement of harvest opportunities in the wild fishery. Market demand for value-added wild salmon products is being fulfilled, in part, by B.C.'s secondary processing industry by importing primary processed salmon from other countries. New species development has slowed because of the federal government's precautionary approach to developmental fisheries, and its failure to implement a regional policy for new fisheries.

Economically, the sector is relatively healthy: 2000 was the sixth-highest wholesale value for the fishery since 1989. Landings of seafood in the last year were the lowest since 1989, but had the highest landed value since 1994.

New markets, combined with stronger market demand for seafood products, have contributed to the sector's economic stability. But diversification and development initiatives have also played an important role in maintaining the sector's significant contribution to the economy.

Corporate

Fisheries completed a number of corporate initiatives in 2000/01:

- The *BC Fisheries Performance Plan 2001/02 - 2003/04* was completed, in support of government efforts for budget transparency and accountability.
- A broad range of socioeconomic/statistical research and analyses were completed and published this year, including:
  - *Seafood Industry Year in Review,*
  - *Annual Fisheries Production Statistics of B.C.,*
  - *B.C. Canned Salmon Pack* bulletins, and
  - a fish processing sector employment survey.
- *B.C.'s Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Report* was completed to estimate the GDP, revenue, employment and earnings for each of the commercial fisheries, aquaculture, fish processing and recreational fisheries sectors.
- Fisheries participated in the nationwide 6th edition of the *Survey of Recreational Fishing in Canada*, to collect data on angler effort, catch, expectations and expenditures.
- Fisheries, in partnership with other agencies, led the development of the *Economic Impact of Freshwater and Tidal Sport Fishing*, to determine the potential for a standard measurement of the regional economic benefits of sport fishing activities.
- The agency published analyses of impact assessment and mitigation measures for communities affected by declining commercial salmon harvests. Those reports – including the *Impacts of the Collapse of Fraser River Sockeye*, and the *Copley Report on Community Impacts of Declines in the Salmon Fishery* – supported discussions with the federal government and the coordination of provincial transition and adjustment programs.

This section is a report on performance for the key strategies in the *BC Fisheries Performance Plan 2000/2001*. It is organized by the goals and objectives of that plan.

Goal 1: Conservation of native fish populations and their habitats

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
Protect and rehabilitate native fish populations to conserve the full range of biodiversity values.	Work cooperatively with the Habitat Conservation Trust Fund by: • leading the technical review process for annual budget allocation, and • developing, implementing and reporting on specific stock conservation projects.	• Led technical reviews of all fisheries projects and provided advice to the trustee through the Public Advisory Board, resulting in funding in 2000/01 of 59 projects worth $2.3 million. • Led direct implementation of 19 Fisheries projects worth $700,000. • Participated in and assisted as required on 40 Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks-led projects worth $1.6 million.
	Undertake measures to identify, protect and recover species at risk by: • developing and implementing stock status assessments (e.g., for Fraser sturgeon), • conducting research on biodiversity (e.g., for bull trout and cutthroat trout), • implementing pilot recovery programs (e.g., Vancouver Island steelhead gene banking, the Okanagan Lake Action Plan, and the *Fish Protection Act*), and • participating in species at risk committees and processes (e.g., the B.C. Conservation Data Centre, and implementation of the proposed federal Species at Risk Act).	• Completed the first five-year phase of the Fraser River Sturgeon Project. Further work with Fraser River Sturgeon Conservation Society and other stakeholders underway. • Nechako Sturgeon Recovery planning process initiated. • Kootenay Sturgeon Recovery Plan implemented. • Columbia Sturgeon Recovery planning process and pilot hatchery program initiated. • Specific bull trout and cutthroat trout projects undertaken on habitat requirements, genetic stock structure, and resource interactions. • Completed first five-year phase of Okanagan Lake Action Plan and reported to the public. Next five-year phase developed and initiated. • Georgia Basin Steelhead Recovery Team formed and action plan begun. • Advice provided to Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks and the B.C. Conservation Data Centre on fish species at risk.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Coordinate the collection and management of province-wide data on wild fish populations and provide map-based information on species distribution and abundance for government agencies, researchers, stakeholders and the public.	• Managed province-wide data on fish habitat through the Fisheries Data Warehouse. • Web site available through the Internet (for the Fisheries Data Warehouse Data Queries and FishWizard) and the Intranet (for the Lakes Summary System).
	Lead the development of policy and guidelines to practically define conservation objectives for freshwater fisheries management purposes, and to establish management plans for selected stocks based on those policies and guidelines.	• Scientific basis for B.C.'s Steelhead Conservation Policy peer reviewed by Pacific Scientific Advice Review Committee and presented to stakeholders. • Steelhead Management Policy under refinement by provincial Anadromous Fisheries Committee. • Management objectives for specific fish stocks incorporated in annual freshwater angling regulations and in-season variation orders.
	Establish management plans to guide the sustainable harvest of oysters and marine plants.	• Initiated an economic development potential study.
	Coordinate with Fisheries Renewal BC to ensure effective utilization of funding by: • advising on priority activities, • providing technical advice, and • developing provincial standards and guidelines for stewardship and recovery activities.	• Advice to Fisheries Renewal BC and the Salmonid Renewal Program regional partnership groups limited due to staff shortages and institutional barriers. • Some funding by Fisheries Renewal BC to develop the Watershed-Based Fish Sustainability Planning framework for use in setting fish priorities and watershed objectives. • Draft Watershed-Based Fish Sustainability Planning framework presented to a workshop of Salmonid Renewal Program partnership groups.
	Provide input to federal and provincial legislation and lead the development of ministry legislation that supports the protection and rehabilitation of native fish populations.	• Provided advice to the Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and Environment Canada on fisheries aspects of the proposed federal Species at Risk Act. • Provided advice and technical basis for implementation of sensitive-stream and general fisheries stream regulations under the *Fish Protection Act*.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
Protect and rehabilitate habitat to conserve the productive capacity of aquatic ecosystems.	Coordinate the delivery of the Urban Salmon Habitat Program in the Georgia Basin through Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks regional offices.	• Administration of the Urban Salmon Habitat Program transferred to Fisheries Renewal BC in June 2000. • Coordinated review of local government and community stewardship grants in Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks Regions 1 and 2. • Provided $388,000 to 22 local governments and $492,000 to 43 community stewardship groups in 2000/01.
	Work cooperatively with the Habitat Conservation Trust Fund to: • lead the technical review process for annual budget allocation, and • develop, implement and report on specific habitat restoration and enhancement projects.	• Led technical reviews of all fisheries projects and provided advice to the trustee through the Public Advisory Board, resulting in funding in 2000/01 of 59 projects worth $2.3 million. • Led direct implementation of 19 Fisheries projects worth $700,000. • Participated in, and assisted as required on, 40 Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks-led projects worth $1.6 million. (See Habitat Conservation Trust Fund comments under the first strategy in Goal 1. Projects were not separated into fish and habitat categories, as these often overlap.)
	Provide technical fisheries input into provincial and federal land-, marine- and resource-use planning processes.	• Provided input to provincial land-use planning activities and contributed to marine resource-use planning for fisheries and aquaculture and terrestrial planning in coastal areas to link upland and marine resource management. • Co-developed, with other provincial agencies and First Nations, a draft strategic marine plan for the central coast, developed a coastal resource-use plan for Nootka Sound, and worked with several local governments in drafting Official Community Plans and zoning bylaws. • Work continued with the Marine Protected Areas Working Group and Steering Committee to finalize a Marine Protected Areas Strategy.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Coordinate the collection and management of province-wide fish habitat data and provide map-based information on habitat characteristics at the watershed and sub-watershed level for government agencies, researchers, stakeholders and the public.	• Managed province-wide data on fish habitat through the Fisheries Data Warehouse. • Developed information products such as stream gradient maps. • Habitat information available through the Internet (for Fisheries Data Warehouse Data Queries and FishWizard).
	Coordinate Forest Renewal BC's Fish and Fish Habitat Inventory Program to ensure that inventory data are readily available for forestry planning and related processes.	• Forest Renewal BC invested $9.3 million in fish and fish habitat inventory for the provincial forest land base, including more than 100 field projects. Fisheries committed three person-years to provincial program coordination, and planning and direct services to the Ministry of Environment, Land and Parks regions and forest licensees and their contractors.
	Provide policy direction and technical support for the development and implementation of BC Hydro compensation programs.	• Participated on Peace/Williston Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program Steering Committee and oversaw 14 projects worth $820,000. • Participated on Columbia Basin Compensation Program Steering Committee and oversaw 10 projects worth $1.7 million. • Strategic plan completed for new Bridge Coastal Compensation Program. Fifteen projects worth $1.3 million implemented. Reviews completed on 36 projects totalling $1 million for 2001/02.
	Implement habitat protection components of the Canada - B.C. Agreement on the Management of Pacific Salmon Fishery Issues including: • the Canada - B.C. Habitat Protection Agreement, • analysis of federal and provincial habitat regimes, and • Watershed-Based Fish Sustainability Planning.	• Canada - B.C. Fish Habitat Management Agreement signed by federal and provincial ministers in July 2000. • Initiated development of work plans. • Analysis of federal and provincial habitat regimes drafted and under review. • Terms of Reference for provincial and regional committees drafted. • Watershed-Based Fish Sustainability Planning framework drafted and presented to stakeholders, and pilot projects initiated.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
Protect and restore water quality and quantity for fish.	Lead fisheries participation in the provincial Water-Use Planning Program process to ensure that adequate benefits to fish are achieved through modifications to BC Hydro water licences.	• Chaired the Fisheries Advisory Team and coordinated fisheries advice to Water-Use Planning Program tables. • Participated on Water-Use Planning Program management, steering and policy committees. • Advised the water comptroller on fisheries benefits of existing Interim Orders.
	Provide technical input for implementation of the *Fish Protection Act*, including: • the designation of sensitive streams, • development of fish recovery plans on sensitive streams, • general stream regulation, • streamside directives, and • debris regulations.	• Assisted the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks with *Fish Protection Act* implementation and participated on technical, management and steering committees. • Provided technical rationale for designation of the next set of sensitive streams. • Assisted with the Black and Kanaka creeks pilot recovery plans. • Assisted with the finalization of a streamside protection directive to local government. • Provided technical advice to the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks on stream and debris regulations. • Led the development of in-stream fisheries flow methodologies.
	Provide direction and advice on in-stream flow requirements for fish when significant new water withdrawals or diversions are proposed.	• Reviewed six independent power producer project proposals. • Conducted five regional training workshops on in-stream flow assessments.

Goal 1: Selected Performance Measures

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES	PERFORMANCE
Developed and implemented recovery plans for species at risk, including: Vancouver Island steelhead trout, Okanagan kokanee, Columbia sturgeon, and Nechako sturgeon.	• Georgia Basin Steelhead Recovery Team formed and an action plan begun. • First five-year phase of Okanagan Lake Action Plan completed and next five-year phase initiated. • Nechako Sturgeon Recovery planning process initiated. • Columbia Sturgeon Recovery planning process and Pilot Hatchery Program initiated.
Signed-off and implemented a conservation policy for steelhead management.	• Scientific basis for Steelhead Conservation Policy peer reviewed by Pacific Scientific Advice Review Committee and presented to stakeholders. • Steelhead Management Policy under refinement by provincial Anadromous Fisheries Committee. • Support provided for the development of federal/provincial steelhead policy and potential harmonization with federal Wild Salmon Policy.
Reviewed and implemented recommendations of the five-year 'Urban Salmon Habitat Program evaluation.	• Administration of Urban Salmon Habitat Program transferred to Fisheries Renewal BC in June 2000. • Results of Urban Salmon Habitat Program evaluation provided to Fisheries Renewal BC for implementation. • Interim implementation agreement signed on September 29, 2000.
Completed final phase of the Field Data Information System for fish and fish habitat inventory data.	• Completed the final phase of the development of the Field Data Information System.

Goal 2: Developed and diversified commercial, aquaculture, seafood processing and recreational fisheries

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
A competitive industry in domestic and global markets.	Conduct risk and issue assessments to identify and address industry competitiveness to ensure economic viability.	• Conducted a biological and business risk assessment for the development of shellfish aquaculture on the central coast, an assessment of opportunities on highly migratory species (e.g., tuna and pomfret), and a biological and business risk assessment for north coast butter clams and native littleneck clams.
	Deliver extension services – including performance planning, technology transfer, quality and production management, research and development – to the processing sector.	• Provided technology transfer in seven communities, through centralized courses. • Conducted three business assessments on seafood diversification for coastal processing plants. • Assessed cold storage requirements on the north coast and the north and the west coast of Vancouver Island.
	Provide resource and production information for use by industry and clients for planning, marketing and industry development.	• Fisheries Web site launched, providing access to both resource and production information. • Information provided for employment training in Port McNeil, Prince Rupert and Parksville. • Produced the 1999 *Seafood Industry Year in Review* and information on the four key sectors within the fisheries and aquaculture industry. • Produced in-season reports on canned salmon pack production.
	Support negotiation of more favourable fisheries trade agreements (e.g., with Australia, through the World Trade Organization).	• Supported efforts that secured access to the Australian market for fresh/frozen B.C. salmon.
	Develop a database on trade constraints and opportunities to enable B.C. industry to position itself in the global marketplace.	• Secured funding and industry support to update the 1994 *Travel Report on Trade Barriers* and to develop industry workshops on trade issues.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
Expand and diversify the commercial and seafood processing sectors.	Implement the Canada - B.C. Memorandum of Understanding on Fisheries and Seafood Development and Diversification to provide new fisheries and seafood development and diversification opportunities.	• Provided support and input for new fisheries opportunities, including tanner crab, box crab, neon flying squid, sardines, savoury clam, and the experimental ponding of halibut and sablefish.
	Create new commercial fisheries opportunities through the development of new fisheries and improvement to existing fisheries (i.e., new species or more efficient uses of existing species).	• Launched a federal/provincial review of Emerging Fisheries Policy framework. • Provided support for improving management of the shrimp fishery and increasing the recovery of turbot and tanner crab.
	Participate in the negotiation of international catch-sharing arrangements to maintain or increase B.C.'s share of the resource.	• Supported efforts to secure improvements to B.C./U.S. hake-sharing arrangements. • Promoted federal regulatory amendments to allow U.S. hake delivery to B.C. processors.
	Participate in the negotiation of treaties to provide greater certainty of allocation processes and to ensure resource sustainability.	• Participated in development of fair, conservation-based, treaty fisheries provisions. • Contributed to the development of the Sechelt and Nuu-Chah-Nulth Agreements in Principle.
	Support the development of new technologies within the processing sector which increase the value of seafood products.	• Supported the development of processing opportunities for razor clams in Masset, groundfish processing in Port Hardy, and salmon products in Bella Bella. • Provided technical and funding support to enhance recoveries and quality in traditional hake processing (i.e., surimi).
	Support marketing of seafood products by: • encouraging and implementing market research and product/market match, and • expanding the role of the BC Salmon Marketing Council and the B.C. Seafood Sector Council.	• Facilitated pasteurization processes for fish products, European "cut" of dogfish, and packaging technology to conform to European Union regulations and consumer acceptance. • Supported the BC Salmon Marketing Council and B.C. Seafood Sector Council and their development, production and marketing of products. • Provided funding for the development and maintenance of B.C. Seafood Online. • Examined legal requirements to expand the mandate of the BC Salmon Marketing Council.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Manage the licensing and regulation of fish buyers, brokers, vendors and processors to ensure that health, economic and social objectives are met.	• Received, reviewed, inspected and issued licenses or permits to 334 fish vendors, 10 brokers, 295 buyers, 195 processors, 64 marine plant harvesters, and 81 wild oyster harvesters under the *Fisheries Act*.

Develop finfish aquaculture to provide opportunities for economic development in coastal communities, including First Nations.	Implement the new Salmon Aquaculture Policy to ensure a viable, environmentally sustainable industry by:
	• establishing the Salmon Aquaculture Industry Advisory Committee,
	• developing and implementing an action plan to relocate poorly sited farms,
	• strengthening the inspection and enforcement program,
	• developing new monitoring standards,
	• implementing escape prevention measures, and
	• implementing closed-containment pilot projects to test new technologies.
		• The Salmon Aquaculture Industry Advisory Committee constituted and had regular meetings to advise on the implementation of the policy.
		• Of the 11 farms identified for relocation in the first wave, four approved by provincial and federal agencies and five currently in the final stages of review.
		• Inspection and enforcement strengthened by:
		  • new escape prevention and response regulations,
		  • hiring a new fisheries inspector and providing enhanced enforcement training for all inspectors,
		  • drafting an *Inspectors' Policy and Procedures Manual*,
		  • implementing an annual spot-audit program, and
		  • completing the first-ever comprehensive *Compliance Report* by the chief inspector of fisheries.
		• Harmonized enforcement and compliance strategy finalized with other agencies includes a performance-based waste management regime.
		• All active salmon farms now required to submit escape prevention and response plans to Fisheries to satisfy the regulation.
		• Investigated escape incidents and monitored escapes through upgrades to the Atlantic Salmon Watch Program.
		• Of the five proposals for alternative salmon farm technology pilot projects approved for marine sites, two underway. Selection of freshwater has begun.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
Develop shellfish aquaculture to provide opportunities for economic development in coastal communities, including First Nations communities.	Implement the Shellfish Development Initiative by: • doubling the amount of land available for shellfish aquaculture, • streamlining the referral process, • developing utilization standards and a policy for diligent use, and • developing new higher-value cultured species.	• Regional Shellfish Steering Committee model implemented, with an increase of potentially 924 hectares (or 39 per cent) in area under cultivation. • A joint planning and harmonized referral process between the provincial and federal agencies under discussion. • A Diligent-Use Policy developed for implementation by industry in 2001/02. • Conducted a workshop on geoduck culture. • Developed a policy to facilitate commercial abalone culture.
	Provide a mechanism to address the issue of access to capital for the long-term development of the shellfish industry.	• Established the framework for the Shellfish Aquaculture Working Capital Fund and negotiated program delivery.
Develop the recreational fishery to optimize social, cultural and economic benefits.	Develop and implement the Inland Sportfish Development Initiative to increase and diversify angling opportunities on small lakes.	• Fully implemented the 2000/01 Inland Sportfish Development Initiative. • Assessed and monitored fish survival, growth and condition in 42 small lakes. • Creel surveys completed on 55 lakes to determine angler effort, satisfaction and preferences. • Effort distribution assessed by aerial boat count on 332 lakes. • New stocking policy under development to protect biodiversity. • Seven new "urban" fisheries created. • B.C.'s first Family Fishing Weekend held in August 2000. • Promoted freshwater fishing at a number of major trade shows. • Provided geographic, biological and demographic information about small lakes fisheries through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries Web site. • Summarized data on angler demand and outlined a future research program to understand and respond to market changes. • Completed angling regulations over the Internet, completed standards and databases for small lake stock assessment programs, and created the Intranet Lakes Summary System.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Review the Angling Guide Management System and Classified Waters Policy to evaluate government's role in managing the freshwater guiding industry and develop ways to improve the management of classified waters.	• Held a provincial workshop in April 2000 and conducted four regional workshops. • Completed and released a summary report of public comments. • Released a policy proposal paper for public review; comments under review.
	Continue to support management and development of the sport fishery, with industry involvement, by: • developing a vision and strategic plan for B.C.'s freshwater recreational fishery, • managing B.C.'s freshwater stocking program, • completing the BC Stats economic impact survey for the tidal and freshwater sport fishing sectors, • managing the licensing and regulatory regime for anglers and angling guides, and • identifying and marketing new development opportunities.	• The Freshwater Sport Fishing Strategy underway: completion and implementation expected in 2001/02. • Completed the economic impact survey. Methodology and results under review. • Issued 355,531 basic angling licences and 129,428 supplementary and classified waters licences. Issued 385 angling guide licences and 444 assistant guide licences. More than 6,100 licences to issued disabled anglers. • Produced and distributed 420,000 copies of the *Freshwater Angling Synopsis* by March 1, 2001. • Conducted a national survey on recreational fishing. • Established regulatory offences for failing to comply with conditions of angling guide licences. • Implemented a reciprocal licensing regime for British Columbia/Yukon transboundary waters and established "one angler/one quota" restrictions. • Stocked almost 12 million fish from B.C. hatcheries into 1,200 lakes.
Fisheries and aquaculture sectors meet high environmental and industry standards to ensure public and market confidence in the industry.	Implement an aquaculture compliance and enforcement strategy.	• Inspection and enforcement strengthened by: • new escape prevention and response regulations, • hiring a new fisheries inspector and enhancing enforcement training for all inspectors, • drafting an *Inspectors' Policy and Procedures Manual*, • implementing an annual spot-audit program, and • completing the first-ever comprehensive compliance report completed by the chief inspector of fisheries.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Deliver the Aquaculture Licensing Program through site appraisals and assessments, consultation review of development plans, and application referrals.	• Licences issued to 121 marine finfish aquaculture operations, 98 freshwater finfish operations, and 55 finfish hatchery operations. • Developed a new *Licensing Policy and Procedures Manual.* • Liaison continued with the joint Shellfish Unit at BC Assets and Lands Corporation for the issuance of shellfish aquaculture tenures.
	Implement legislative and regulatory amendments to improve environmental safeguards for aquaculture, including an escapes protocol with Washington State.	• Invited Washington State to cooperate in aquaculture management. • Escapes protocol with Washington State not completed due to reorganization of U.S. agency responsibilities. • Implemented new escape regulations and standards. More than 120 escape prevention and recovery plans submitted for review and approval. • Escape prevention and response amendments made to the Aquaculture Regulation.
	Support industry efforts to understand and respond to market demand (e.g., eco-labelling).	• Supported industry-led initiatives.

Goal 2: Selected Performance Measures

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES	PERFORMANCE
Implemented Phase 1of the Inland Sportfish Development Initiative, including identification of business development, diversification and marketing opportunities.	• Phase 1 completed as planned and on budget.
Implemented the following phases of the Salmon Aquaculture Policy: • 10 poorly sited salmon aquaculture operations relocated, • five closed-containment marine pilots initiated, • enforcement and compliance strategy implemented, • new aquaculture management plan implemented, and • annual fish health report produced.	• Licences issued to four salmon aquaculture farms for relocation in 2000/01. Five in the final stage of review. • All five closed-containment marine pilots approved. • Harmonized Enforcement and Compliance Strategy finalized with the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and the DFO (completed an inaugural 2000 compliance report, completed Justice Institute training for staff, drafted a *Policy and Procedures Manual* and implemented a spot-audit program for as many as 15 spot-audits each year). • Implemented a new Aquaculture Management Plan: revised version includes both federal and provincial information requirements under development. • Fish Health Standards of Practice being finalized, fish health database under development, and farm audits near completion.
Area under shellfish aquaculture tenure increased by 10 per cent.	• Exceeded target for shellfish aquaculture.
Completed the Angling Guide Management System and Classified Waters Policy Review.	• Policy review continuing but not completed. Draft discussion paper under public review.

Goal 3: Prosperous communities in rural areas supported by commercial, aquaculture, seafood processing and recreational fisheries

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
Develop and diversify the economic base of communities in rural areas.	Implement the Industry and Community Development provision of the Canada - B.C. Agreement on the Management of Pacific Salmon Fishery Issues.	• Improved the Coastal Community Network's capacity to consult and exchange development-related information.
	Continue support for the seafood industry coordinator in Prince Rupert and the north and central coast industry development projects.	• Ongoing position to facilitate seafood development in the north.
	Work cooperatively with federal agencies to secure adequate transition and adjustment measures.	• Continued monitoring federal Pacific Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Program.
	Work with the Rural Development Office to identify fisheries projects or initiatives that support economic growth in rural areas.	• Facilitated economic development initiatives in Ucluelet and Steveston.
	Work cooperatively with provincial agencies and local governments to meet community and First Nations needs.	• Proposed, secured funding for and launched five Interim Measures projects with the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs. • Developed and implemented a shellfish Interim Measures Agreement with BC Assets and Lands Corporation. • Co-sponsored a traditional knowledge symposium.
Identify and develop opportunities for communities to influence the allocation of the fisheries resource.	Identification of sport fishing business opportunities.	• Continued developing joint government/sector tidal and freshwater strategies in cooperation with industry and stakeholders. • Implemented Year 1 of joint federal/provincial/industry promotion and awareness program under the "B.C. Experience" banner.
	Support development of a federal/provincial licence, sanctions and allocation board for the wild salmon fishery.	• Provided advice to federal Improved Decision-Making Review process. • Licence, sanctions and allocation board design pending conclusion of review process.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Develop a salmon farm relocation and remediation strategy for existing tenures under the Salmon Aquaculture Policy.	• Full implementation underway. • Four farms relocated and seven farms under review for future relocation. • Planning begun for the review of a further 20 tenures.
Increase local involvement in resource allocation and planning.	Implement a community-based planning process for shellfish aquaculture.	• Established seven regional steering committees to provide advice on geographic suitability of shellfish aquaculture, rate of development, and community criteria to rank applications. Five have completed their work. • Applications accepted for two new tenures in the Powell River, Barkley and Quatsino areas. Nootka/Kyuquot will be opened for applications soon. • In Clayoquot Sound, prior to opening area for applications, discussions were ongoing on the number of First Nations shellfish aquaculture reserves. • Discussion ongoing to establish steering committees for Cortes Island, Quadra-Campbell River, Sechelt, Nanaimo, and Southern Gulf Islands.
	Implement partnerships with communities and First Nations in rural areas which benefit fish and fisheries through: • supporting community forums (e.g., Coastal Community Network, Union of B.C. Municipalities, and the Native Brotherhood of B.C.), • fostering community management and stewardship initiatives, and • assisting local governments and First Nations.	• Co-funded successful Coastal Community Network Conference. • Participated in Coastal Community Network and Union of B.C. Municipalities annual general meetings. • Funded and participated in a Native Brotherhood of B.C. workshop. • Co-sponsored a Vancouver Island First Nations shellfish development workshop. • Funded Nisga'a Lisims Roe-on-Kelp feasibility and socioeconomic impact studies.
	Provide capacity-building and skills development workshops and information.	• Administered five Interim Measures Agreements. • Facilitated four Interim Measures Agreements led by other agencies.

Goal 3: Selected Performance Measures

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES	PERFORMANCE
Opportunities for seafood processing, aquaculture, and recreational fishing activities are increased in rural areas.	• Three seafood processing opportunities investigated, for razor clams (Masset), groundfish (Port Hardy), and salmon (Bella Bella). • A preliminary assessment of the fisheries potential of Baride crab completed and an experimental fishery for box crab initiated.
The number and location of industry-related training workshops/sessions are increased.	• An assessment of shellfish aquaculture potential conducted in the central coast, seafood development workshops held in Port Hardy, Oweekeno, Campbell River and Ucluelet. • Employment training held in Port McNeil, Prince Rupert and Parksville. • Completed a harvesting work plan for fisheries vessels and a training manual for groundfish processing.
Employment opportunities are increased; including a lengthening of weeks worked and an increase in the proportion of full-year jobs.	• Baseline data collected for aquaculture sector full-time and part-time jobs. • Employment increased in the industry by 265 weeks.
An initiative is implemented for enhancing value-added processing and under-utilized species, in three to five communities.	• Conducted extension initiatives in Bella Bella for salmon (value-added), Port Alberni for turbot, and Ucluelet for tanner crab, to increase recovery rates in processing.

Goal 4: Sound and informed fisheries management decisions

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
Effective working relationships with: • all levels of government, • communities, • First Nations, • industry, and • stakeholders.	Support the federal government in international negotiations and protocols concerning harvests and other shared interests.	• Advanced B.C.'s interests concerning management, conservation and access to migratory resources.
	Strengthen relations with the federal government on areas of shared and cooperative responsibility, including: • implementing elements of the Canada - B.C. Agreement on the Management of Pacific Salmon Fishery Issues, • supporting the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers, • supporting and coordinating task groups under the Agreement on Interjurisdictional Cooperation With Respect to Fisheries and Aquaculture, and • representing the interests of the provincial government in transition and adjustment.	• Improved B.C./Canada relations via meetings of senior officials and the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers. • Completed and began implementing the Canada - B.C. Fish Habitat Management Agreement. • Advanced B.C.'s interests through the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers meetings and participating in council task groups, including the (now completed) Emerging Fisheries Task Group. • Steelhead management protocols in place for in-season management. • Signed and implementing an information-sharing agreement. • Provided support to Fisheries Management, Capacity Management, and Recreational Fishing task groups.
	Improve relations with other jurisdictions by negotiating agreements and protocols, including: • the Atlantic Farmed Salmon Escapes Protocol, • the Nuisance Species Protocol, • the B.C./Yukon Accord (i.e., harmonization of fishing regulations and licensing), and • the Pacific Salmon Treaty.	Invited Washington State to cooperate on aquaculture management. • Implemented B.C./Yukon transborder fisheries management and angling regulations. • Endorsed B.C./Yukon Agreement on the Management of Trans-Boundary Waters. • Worked with the federal government to implement aspects of the new Pacific Salmon Treaty arrangements. • Secured membership on the Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Work cooperatively with Fisheries Renewal BC to ensure that funded projects will provide information that enables government to make sound fisheries management decisions.	• Helped expedite an order-in-council-approved contract agreement with the Science Council of B.C..
	Revitalize Memoranda of Understanding and Letters of Understanding with other provincial agencies to meet the needs of the fish resource, fisheries and communities in rural areas.	• Concluded an agreement with BC Assets and Lands Corporation on administration of marine finfish aquaculture tenures and licences. • Updated a Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks in July 2000 on the delivery of fisheries programs.
	Provide technical leadership to provincial agencies on fish and fisheries issues, through participation in working groups and Land and Resource Management Planning initiatives.	• Ensured that fisheries interests were included in corporate initiatives by providing advice and serving on a number of interagency committees.
	Establish and implement partnerships with First Nations by: • continuing to participate in the B.C. Aboriginal Fisheries Commission, • supporting and implementing the fisheries components of treaties, and • encouraging opportunities for involvement and employment by First Nations.	• Extended the British Columbia - B.C. Aboriginal Fisheries Commission Letter of Agreement on Fisheries Information Exchange, developed a joint work plan and participated in key meetings. • Helped develop fair, conservation-based treaty fisheries provisions. • Contributed to the development of the Sechelt and Nuu-Chah-Nulth agreements in principle. • Implemented fisheries provisions of the *Nisga'a Final Agreement Act* and participated on the Joint Fisheries Management Committee. • Initiated five Interim Measures Agreements.
	Provide technical support and work cooperatively with sector organizations to develop sustainable fisheries.	• Continued work to support industry.
Improve information-sharing arrangements with staff, partners, clients and the public.	Participate on the Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council.	• Appointed B.C.'s first member to the Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Enhance/support the B.C. Aboriginal Fisheries Commission information-sharing agreement.	• Extended the B.C. Aboriginal Fisheries Commission Information Exchange Agreement and provided funds to support its implementation.
	Implement Canada/B.C. data-sharing agreements on habitat, stocks and fisheries management.	• The Canada - B.C. Data Warehouse in operation since March 1999. • Shared Canada/B.C. access to the provincial *Watershed Atlas* and the Fisheries Information Summary System and to the federal Salmon Escapement Database. • Continued cooperative development of the Fisheries Project Registry, FishWizard, and Stock Assessment Standards.
	Participate in and contribute fisheries data to cross-agency working groups.	• Continued involvement in the Land Inventory and Information Coordinating Committee, the Resources Inventory Committee and the Forest Resources Inventory Council. • Fisheries data provided to numerous clients, including First Nations groups, and for Land and Resource Management Plans as requests were received. • Fisheries Data Management Working Group continued.
Use the Fisheries Web site and other information technology to enhance: • access to information, • interaction with partners, clients and the public, and • fisheries program delivery.	Create and manage a Fisheries Web site that provides complete, up-to-date information on biophysical database and fisheries statistics.	• Launched the Fisheries Web site, including data queries, for up-to-date reports from the Fisheries Data Warehouse. The FishWizard provides a map-based search capability so users can access water-body-specific fisheries information. The Lake Summary System, an Intranet application primarily for staff, added this year. The Angling Regulations and Seafood Statistics portions of the site updated regularly. • Contributed a range of fisheries statistics to the Web site and ensured data consistency. • Provided timely posting of data and publications.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Equip the Fisheries Web site to handle feedback from stakeholders and provide electronic services to clients (e.g., licence applications).	• The Fisheries Web site provided a venue for client feedback. Electronic services to clients, such as licence applications, still in the early stages of consideration.
	Manage information technology to simplify the sharing and use of data.	• Continued to support office automation, data management and Internet capabilities via the Help Desk and a second systems officer.
Effective decision-making processes.	Lead development of provincial legislation and policy and provide input to federal legislation that supports the protection and rehabilitation of native fish populations and habitats, and the orderly development of fisheries and aquaculture.	• Provided advice to the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks on fisheries implications of the proposed federal Species at Risk Act. • Established Annual Angling Regulations to protect native fish populations. • Processed in-season angling Variation Orders to respond to fisheries consultation requirements. • Ensured the timely appointment of members to BC Salmon Marketing Council (by ministerial orders) and Fisheries Renewal BC (by orders-in-council). • Development of licensing decision-making policy based on administrative law principles.
	Develop the agency's budget, strategic plan and performance plan to ensure that government priorities are reflected in agency activities.	• Initiated update of the Freshwater Fisheries Strategic Program Plan for period 2001 to 2004. • Completed Fisheries budget, strategic plan and performance plan.
	Develop and implement community-based management initiatives (e.g., a proposed Stewardship Act, and clam boards).	• Stewardship Act deferred. • Clam boards unfunded.
	Support the development of regional management boards.	• Negotiated and finalized terms of reference for a pilot Aquatic Management Board (west coast Vancouver Island). • Worked toward full implementation of the pilot.

OBJECTIVES	KEY STRATEGIES	PERFORMANCE
	Complete and implement *Delgamuukw* consultation guidelines with respect to fisheries issues.	• Completed guidelines (still to be endorsed).
	Enhance stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes (e.g., Sport Fish Advisory Board, and freshwater fisheries consultation).	• Participated in and provided advice on processes including the Salmon Aquaculture Industry Advisory Committee and the DFO independent review of improved decision-making.
Maintain an effective organization by continuing to enhance staff skills, knowledge and abilities.	Support staff training and professional development.	• All staff in Courtenay field office completed boat safety training. • Fish inspectors investigation training hosted by the Justice Institute successfully completed.
	Develop a workplace that provides opportunities for all, including people with disabilities, aboriginals, visible minorities and women.	• Ongoing information provided to staff to support continued workplace development.

Goal 4: Selected Performance Measures

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES	PERFORMANCE
Reduced duplication and overlap in service delivery among various levels of government.	• Implementation of the Canada - B.C. Fish Habitat Management Agreement may result in less duplication and overlap with federal government. • A one-window application for shellfish and finfish aquaculture through the BC Assets and Lands Corporation under development.
Increased regional participation in managing the fisheries resource.	• An ongoing function, through work with the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks regional fisheries staff, regional offices in Courtenay and Prince Rupert and hatcheries, the pilot Regional Management Board on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the B.C. Aboriginal Fisheries Commission, Internet access to agency information, and participation in consultation, planning and advisory processes.
Increased responsiveness and greater interaction between Fisheries and First Nations, coastal and rural communities, industry, environmental groups, and municipal and federal governments, through an interactive Fisheries Web site.	• Availability of FishWizard on the Internet improved on-demand access to fisheries data for the public, including First Nations, coastal and rural communities, anglers, and Fisheries and other government staff.
Completed initial entry of provincial data to the Fisheries Project Registry.	• More than 3,000 projects entered into the Fisheries Project Registry, including projects funded by Forest Renewal BC, Fisheries Renewal BC, and the Habitat Conservation Trust Fund. BC Hydro projects not yet included.

Fisheries Actual Revenues 2000/01

Unaudited as at March 31, 2001

Wildlife Act	
Freshwater Fishing Licences	$6,054,409
Less: Appointed Agents Commissions	(571,689)
Subtotal	**5,482,720**
Other Fees and Licenses	
Commercial Fisheries Licences	363,117
Subtotal	**363,117**
Miscellaneous Revenue	
Corporate Services	7,683
Recovery - prior-year expenditures	10,000
Clearing - prior-year accruals	48,383
Miscellaneous receipts	9,688
Subtotal	**75,754**
TOTAL FISHERIES REVENUES 2000/01	**$5,921,591**

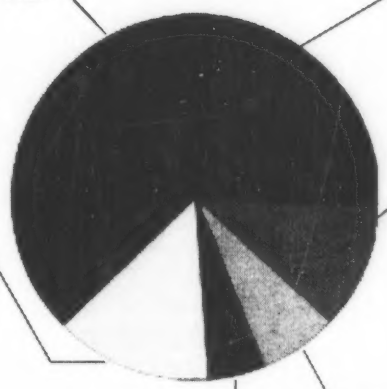
Fisheries Actual Expenditures 2000/01

Unaudited as at March 31, 2001
(Salaries and rents allocated to branches)

VOTE 15: FISHERIES	
Subvote – Corporate Services	
Deputy Minister's Office	$1,002,707
Communications	284,457
Executive Services	753,578
Total Corporate Services	**2,040,742**
Subvote – Policy, Planning and Liaison	
Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy, Planning and Liaison	189,416
Policy and Legislation	860,735
Intergovernmental Relations	662,285
Total Policy, Planning and Liaison	**1,712,436**
Subvote – Programs and Operations	
Assistant Deputy Minister, Programs and Operations	716,557
Fisheries Management	4,576,469
Sustainable Economic Development	10,754,194
Information Services	1,273,027
Total Programs and Operations	**17,320,247**
Subvote – Contributions to Fisheries Renewal BC	**7,500,000**
TOTAL VOTE 15: FISHERIES EXPENDITURES	**$28,573,425**
FISHERIES CAPITAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES	**$402,000**
Access to Contingency Vote – Capital	
Additional capital requirements	474,038
TOTAL CAPITAL CONTINGENCY EXPENDITURES	**$474,038**

Resource Linkages and Projected Program Expenditures

Projected Program Expenditures for 2000/01
(as shown in BC *Fisheries Performance Plan 2000/2001*)
Total Budget: $28,909,000 and 171 Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs)



Sustainable Economic Development
$10,875,584 and 71 FTEs

- Commercial fisheries development and diversification
- Finfish and shellfish aquaculture development
- Seafood marketing development and diversification of the processing sector
- Fish culture operations and research

Contributions to Fisheries Renewal BC
$7,500,000

- Provincial Crown corporation established in 1997 to lead the renewal of the province's fish resource and the communities that depend on it.

Corporate and Executive Services
$3,230,416 and 27 FTEs

- Executive direction for Fisheries
- Communications services
- Financial, Administrative and Human Resources (contracted services)
- Corporate initiatives

Fisheries Management Branch
$3,923,823 and 37 FTEs

- Conservation and management of freshwater non-tidal fisheries
- Licensing and regulation of commercial seafood industry and non-tidal recreational fisheries
- Research activities relating to fish and fisheries
- Sport fish development and diversification
- Direction and support to Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks regional fisheries staff

Policy, Legislation and Intergovernmental Relations
$2,007,743 and 22 FTEs

- Corporate and provincial fisheries policy development
- Economic and statistical analysis
- Legislative and regulatory development and analysis
- Strategic, business and financial planning
- Aboriginal relations
- Community relations
- Federal/provincial and international relations

Information Services Branch
$1,371,434 and 14 FTEs

- Information technology management, including Web site
- Fisheries databases management
- Inventory coordination, planning and standards
- Ministry computer systems management and systems support

Relevant Legislation

Fisheries is directly responsible for the following legislation:

Fisheries Act
The *Act* provides for the regulation of activities associated with commercial fisheries and aquaculture operations, and the licensing of fish-processing plants, fish-buying establishments, fishers selling their own catch, marine plant harvesting, and aquaculture operations within the province.

Fish Inspection Act
The *Act* ensures quality and wholesomeness in the fish industry by providing the authority to regulate activities concerning the handling, processing, storing, grading, packaging, marking, transporting, marketing and inspection of fish and fish products. The regulations ensure that fish processed and sold within B.C. have met specific requirements.

Fisheries Renewal Act
The *Act* provides for the establishment of a Crown corporation – Fisheries Renewal BC – for the purpose of undertaking strategic initiatives to renew the fisheries and enhance fish, fisheries and fish habitat in B.C.

Fisheries is also responsible for the administration of the portions of the following legislation which relate to fish or aquatic plants:

Animal Disease Control Act
The *Act* provides statutory authority to limit the spread of contagious diseases in animals, including aquatic animals.

Farm Practices Protection (Right to Farm) Act
This *Act* protects farmers in the Agricultural Land Reserve or at aquaculture sites from nuisance lawsuits, nuisance bylaws, and prohibitive injunctions if they are using standard farming practices.

Farming and Fishing Industries Development Act
The purpose of this *Act* is to enable producers of commodities of the farming and fishing industries to collect levies approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Salmon Marketing Council Regulation under this Act allows a council representing salmon harvesters to collect levies to promote and market their products.

Wildlife Act
The *Act* provides authority for the issuance of non-tidal angling licences, permits, and private fishpond licences, the regulation of the angling guide industry, and the conservation and preservation of fish stocks through the management of habitat.

Other fish- and fisheries-related legislation:
Fish Protection Act
The Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks administers the *Act*, but it includes significant implications for the protection of the province's fisheries resource, including ensuring water for fish in water-allocation decisions, protecting and restoring fish populations, focusing on riparian protection and enhancement, and strengthening local environmental planning.

Federal *Fisheries Act*
The ministry exercises delegated authority under the federal *Fisheries Act* for the management of all non-salmon fish species within non-tidal waters of the province.

Proposed Federal Species at Risk Act
The federal government has introduced the proposed Species at Risk Act to protect wild species in Canada from extinction caused by human activities. The Act will apply to federal departments and agencies, lands (including water), species, subspecies, biologically distinct populations, plants and animals, including freshwater and tidal fish species and their habitats.

The main thrust of the legislation will be the establishment of a federal safety net, which will include a prohibition against any activities that adversely affect a federally listed species. The Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers or the federal minister may invoke this mechanism where a jurisdiction is unable or unwilling to enact these protective measures.

APPENDIX E

Fisheries Offices

Minister's Office
Room 137, Legislative Buildings
Victoria, BC V8V 1X4
Phone 250 387-1023
Fax 250 387-1522

Victoria Headquarters
780 Blanshard Street
Victoria, BC V8W 2H1
Phone 250 356-2735
Fax 250 387-1522

Licensing and Inspection
Courtenay Access Centre
2500 Cliffe Avenue
Courtenay, BC V9N 5M6
Phone 250 897-7540
Fax 250 334-1410

Fisheries UBC Office
2204 Main Mall
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4
Phone 604 222-6750
Fax 604 660-1849

Fraser Valley Trout Hatchery
34345 Vye Road
Abbotsford, BC V2S 7P6
Phone 604 852-5388
Fax 604 852-5420

Summerland Trout Hatchery
Site 11, Comp. 8
R.R. #1
Summerland, BC V0H 1Z0
Phone 250 494-0491
Fax 250 494-3046

Kootenay Trout Hatchery
Fort Steele, BC V0B 1N0
Phone 250 429-3214
Fax 250 429-3202

Vancouver Island Hatchery
1080 Wharncliffe Road
Duncan, BC V9L 2K7
Phone 250 746-1425
Fax 250 746-7163

Clearwater Trout Hatchery
40 Old North Thompson Hwy. E.
P.O. Box 4172
R.R. #2
Clearwater, BC V0E 1N0
Phone 250 674-2580
Fax 250 674-3572

Prince Rupert
201 3rd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, BC V8J 1N2
Phone 250 624-7521
Fax 250 624-7421

Agreements and Partnerships with Other Agencies

Fisheries takes a proactive role, through formal and informal arrangements with the federal government, other provincial agencies, and communities, to ensure that it meets its vision and mandate. Some of the more significant arrangements include:

Fisheries Renewal BC

Established under provincial legislation, this Crown corporation is a key investment agency for the renewal of the fisheries. The agency funds projects to benefit fish populations and habitat, support development and diversification of fisheries products, and strengthen planning and partnerships to create jobs. Fisheries Renewal BC, which reports to the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, expects to invest $9 million in 2000/01 on projects in four areas:

- salmonid renewal ($4 million),
- development and diversification ($2 million),
- original renewal ideas (e.g., education, research and innovation) ($1 million) and the Planning and Partnership Program ($300,000), and
- the Urban Salmon Habitat Program ($900,000).

Habitat Conservation Trust Fund

In cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, the trust fund provides approximately $2.5 million in annual funding for a wide range of fisheries projects, including research, rehabilitation, inventory and education, and projects. The majority of funding comes from a surcharge on hunting and freshwater sport fishing licences. Fisheries provides guidance in the selection and implementation of the projects supported by the fund.

Urban Salmon Habitat Program

In cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, the Urban Salmon Habitat Program provides some $900,000 each year for local government and community stewardship groups in the Georgia Basin to undertake activities to protect salmon spawning and rearing habitat. The program is administered through Fisheries Renewal BC.

Canada - B.C. Agreement on the Management of Pacific Salmon Fishery Issues

This agreement creates a partnership between the federal and B.C. governments in the management of the Pacific salmon fishery. Under the agreement, Fisheries provides ongoing input to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) on policies for the management of the Pacific salmon resource.

Canada - B.C. Memorandum of Understanding on Fisheries and Seafood Development and Diversification

This agreement between the federal and B.C. governments establishes an orderly approach to the development of sustainable commercial fishing opportunities, through the creation of partnerships between government and stakeholders.

Canada - B.C. Memorandum of Understanding on Aquaculture Development

This agreement between the federal and B.C. governments advances the orderly growth and development of the aquaculture industry in the province, and clarifies the respective roles of Canada and the province.

Fisheries and Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks Letter of Understanding on Fisheries Programs

This agreement establishes joint management of fisheries activities and programs under provincial jurisdiction. The agreement sets out the responsibilities of the two agencies with respect to fisheries policy, procedures, legislation, and the delivery of fisheries programs.

British Columbia - B.C. Aboriginal Fisheries Commission Letter of Agreement on Fisheries Information Exchange

This agreement between the provincial government and the B.C. Aboriginal Fisheries Commission provides a process for information exchange on legislative, policy and program initiatives relating to fish, fisheries and fish habitat issues.

Strategic Partnerships

Development and Diversification

BC Assets and Lands Corporation

BC Salmon Farmers' Association

BC Salmon Marketing Council

B.C. Seafood Sector Council

B.C. Shellfish Growers' Association

Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) Canada

Fisheries Renewal BC

Ministry of Community Development, Cooperatives and Volunteers

Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture

Seafood Alliance

Sport Fishing Advisory Board

Tourism BC

Conservation and Fisheries Management

British Columbia Conservation Foundation

BC Hydro

DFO

Fisheries Renewal BC

Forest Renewal BC

Habitat Conservation Trust Fund

Land Use Coordination Office

Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks

Ministry of Forests

Union of B.C. Municipalities

First Nations

B.C. Aboriginal Fisheries Commission

DFO

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

Nisga'a Treaty

Rural Opportunities

BC Assets and Lands Corporation

Coastal Community Network

Community Fisheries Development Centres

Community Futures Development Corporation

DFO

Ministry of Community Development, Cooperatives and Volunteers

Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture

Rural Development Office

Union of B.C. Municipalities

Western Economic Diversification Canada

Glossary of Performance Planning and Reporting Terms

Annual performance report
A ministry document, required by the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act, to be tabled in the Legislature by June 30 every year. This report may contain information normally found in a traditional annual report, with the additional requirement that a ministry's performance in meeting its goals and targets is emphasized in the document. The document must link directly back to the ministry's performance plan. The annual performance report for 2000/01 will be the first iteration to replace the traditional annual report style.

Business area
A set of key activities or programs or budget areas related to the purpose, role and mandate of the ministry. Most ministries will have three to five key business or program areas; larger ministries may have more.

Efficiency measure
Measuring the relationship between the amount of input (usually dollars or employee-years) and the amount of output or outcome of an activity or program.

Environmental scan
Summary information for critical thinking about, deciding on, and preparing a future course of action. An environmental scan assesses the ministry's internal strengths, weaknesses, challenges and opportunities. The scan examines factors within the ministry that can positively or negatively affect its ability to accomplish its mission, goals and objectives. The scan also assesses external forces that can have a significant effect on the ministry.

Full-time equivalent (FTE)
The equivalent of one person working 1,827 hours in one year.

Goal
Goals are the ends that the ministry (or a business or program area) wants to achieve in fulfilling its mandate and mission. Goals must be both realistic and achievable.

Input measure
A measure of the amount of resources (dollars and FTEs) used to undertake a function.

Mission
The reason for the ministry's existence. The statement identifies what the ministry does, why it does it, and for whom. It also reminds the public and other government entities of the unique purposes promoted and served by the ministry. The ministry's goals, objectives and strategies must be consistent with its mission statement.

Objectives
Objectives are concise, realistic, results-oriented statements of what a ministry or program achieves on the way to accomplishing its goals. Objectives must be stated in a way that clearly communicates what is to be achieved and measured or assessed.

Outcome measure
A measure of the results and consequences or changes in conditions, behaviours or attitudes that indicate progress in achieving a program's or ministry's mission and goals. An outcome may be immediate, ultimate, or somewhere in between.

Output measure
A measure of the level of service provided by a program (i.e., what and how much came out of a program or service). The measurable unit can be a number, percentage or ratio.

Performance measure
A performance measure (sometimes referred to as an indicator) can be used to indicate the degree of success a ministry has in achieving its goals and objectives. When a measure has a specific numeric value attached to one aspect of the performance under consideration, it is then typically referred to as a performance indicator.

Performance plan
A plan that describes a ministry's purpose or mission, its direction or vision, its goals and objectives, the operational strategies it will use to achieve those objectives, and how it will know if it has been successful (i.e., through the use of performance measures and targets).

Performance target
Targets express pre-set, quantifiable performance levels to be attained at a future date.

Program
A set of activities with clearly defined, dedicated resources and measurable objectives that are coherent and consistent.

Result
A consequence, issue or outcome of an action or series of actions. Often used synonymously with "outcome" and/or "output."

Strategic context
The strategic context of a performance plan provides high-level information that describes where a ministry is now. It usually includes a ministry's vision, mission, values and environmental scan.

Strategic plan
The high-level, government-wide corporate document that outlines the government's vision, mission, values and key priorities for the medium to long term.

Strategies
Strategies are the actions that describe how objectives are to be achieved. Other terms used to describe strategies are programs, projects, initiatives and activities, among others.

Values
The value statement expresses a ministry's core values or fundamental beliefs. Values define the ministry's management style, organizational values, and code of conduct for personal and organizational behaviour.

Vision
A clear and compelling picture of a ministry's preferred future; where the ministry is going, and where it wants to be. This vision must be sufficiently desirable and challenging to motivate and inspire ministry employees and influence decision-making.